

WEATHER FORECAST.
Generally fair and much colder to-day;
to-morrow fair and continued cold.
Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 21.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 223—DAILY.

CONGRESS FACES HARDEST TASKS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Foreign Relations, New
Tariff, Tax Revision and
Railroad Problems Lead
in Magnitude.

HARMONY IS ESSENTIAL

Extra Session Opens To-
morrow With Every Indi-
cation of Republican
Solidarity.

HARDING TO BE UPHELD

His External and Internal Pol-
icies Will Be Carried Out
With Least Delay Consis-
tent With Prudence.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., April 9.

An array of problems difficult to
match in the whole history of the
Republic demand solution by the Sixty-
seventh Congress, which meets in ex-
traordinary session at noon Monday.
The more pressing of these will be dis-
cussed by the President himself on
Tuesday, when he appears in person
in the House of Representatives to
survey the legislative needs of the
country.

A glance at the accumulation of
tasks demanding attention reveals four
that require not only an enormous
amount of labor on the part of Sen-
ators and Representatives but also
harmony of effort among the Republi-
cans, who are now responsible to the
people.

These four tasks are the readjust-
ment of foreign relations, including
a declaration of peace with Germany
and Austria; a new tariff law to safe-
guard American industries and pro-
tect American labor; an internal re-
venue law to equalize and more fairly
distribute the burdens of Federal tax-
ation and the salvation of the rail-
roads from their perilous state.

Will Issue Insurrection.

It is a case of sink or swim as the
new Congress gathers. This fact seems
to be in the minds of all the respon-
sible leaders of the nation. The de-
cision while there are bound to be
controversies and even differences over
certain proposals about to be laid be-
fore Congress, as in the case of the
Columbian treaty, with its \$25,000,000
loan payment to the one time sovereign
of the territory in which the Panama
Canal runs, it seems likely that a sen-
sible consideration for national neces-
sities backed by a conviction that the
people almost certainly will turn against
a party that fails to give help at such
a crisis will discourage and stifle in-
surrection and hold the party forces
together for steady accomplishments.

In the mass of problems looms the
necessity for some form of action that
will end the legal state of war with
Germany and automatically wipe out
the numerous interlocking debts that
were created by the declaration of
war and with the extraordinary powers
simultaneously conferred upon the Ex-
ecutive. The means to this end are con-
sidered in the Knox resolution which
was adopted by the Senate May 19, 1919,
a simple and direct instrument for the
restoration of the old general relations
between the two countries while leaving
details of trade arrangements and other
necessary agreements to be worked out
with the customary diplomatic negotia-
tions. The Knox resolution was vetoed
by President Wilson, and for the last
year the unsatisfactory, anomalous and
costly situation between Germany and
the United States has dragged on.

This state of affairs President Har-
ding and Secretary Hughes purpose to
end. The President is committed in
principle to the adoption of the resolu-
tion, or rather to some definite declara-
tion by Congress, which can declare
peace as well as a war, that an assured
condition shall be terminated. Indeed,
the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes,
has recognized and pointed out that
it might be necessary to proceed
circumspectly in this and all other
matters affecting international relations
because of the situation in Europe.

Had the Allies and Germany been
able to arrange the matter of reparations
swiftly and smoothly, had the
tremendous stumbling block to the eco-
nomic stability of Europe and to the
peace of Europe been out of the way;
the passage of the Knox resolution al-
most at the opening of Congress would
have been an assured fact. But events
have not moved in that facile direction.
Germany is recalcitrant, even truculent.
There is no apparent indication of a
united purpose on Germany's part to
meet the reparations requirements of the
Treaty of Versailles. May it be that
the Allies may have to force Germany
by pay—"take her by the collar," as
Brundage said. This action would be al-
most equivalent to war.

In a situation such as this the United

Continued on Ninth Page.

White Sulphur Springs Annual Spring Tourna-
ment—Amateur Golf, April 12th to 16th.
Swims, week of April 18th.—Adv.

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(COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER,
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

92 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS { In Manhattan, Brooklyn and
Bronx. Elsewhere 10 Cents.

CHANCES OF Hylan Regime INQUIRY ARE INCREASED

Opposition of Livingston and Other Leaders Lessened
by Influence of Koenig at Party Conference Here.

Chances of an investigation of the
Hylan administration by a legislative
committee were increased yesterday
at a conference of party leaders at
Republican County Committee head-
quarters in Manhattan, during which
the opposition of Jacob A. Livingston
of Kings, Joseph De Branga of Queens
and Thompson of Richmond was less-
ened by the influence of Samuel S.
Koenig of New York county and Rich-
ard Lawrence of The Bronx.

Mr. Koenig said last night that
most of the New York legislators
probably will be brought into line in
favor of such an investigation at a
conference to be held to-morrow at
Albany. He said that he was con-
vinced that the city government needs
reorganizing and that the best way to
do it is by a careful investigation of

the various departments, with a view
especially to economy.

In addition to maladministration,
charges of graft probably will be pre-
ferred against the Hylan administra-
tion if the plans of the leaders are
carried out. Mr. Koenig said the sen-
timent up State is strongly in favor
of an investigation of the Hylan ad-
ministration because of the close con-
nection between the affairs of the city
and of the State.

The investigating committee, if the
plans voted on by the leaders go
through, will consider suggestions for
charter revision, consolidation and
elimination of certain city departments
and will attempt a thorough sifting of
the charges of graft. The terms and
scope of the resolution providing for
the investigation will be considered to-
morrow.

FLASK IN POCKET DEADLY AS PISTOL

Police Will Grab You on Street
or if You Take One Out in
Restaurant.

80 ARRESTS REPORTED

Magistrate Demands Warrant
in Case of Entering
Locked Premises.

About thirty arrests were made yester-
day by local police in raids and
seizures of whiskey and wines through-
out the city in the drive to enforce
the new State dry measures as ordered
by Police Commissioner Richard E.
Enright. Broadway and its white light
environs were nervous over the pros-
pect of raids on the first Saturday
night with the police enforcing the
new State laws, but no raiding had de-
veloped up to a late hour.

First Deputy Police Commissioner
John A. Leach said that it is just as
unlawful to carry liquor in the pocket
as a revolver or other deadly weapon
and that the police had a right to
"frisk" any one where there was the
slightest suspicion that a person had
something on the hip.

The Deputy Commissioner declared
the enforcement of the dry laws was
not going to be half-hearted and that
if any member of the Police Depart-
ment was found delinquent in the en-
forcement of the law, he would be
brought up on charges. He said the
activity of the police in rum hunting
had only begun and that it was only
a matter of a very few months when
every corner saloon violating the dry
laws would be put out of business.

No man in the future is safe in carry-
ing his liquor to a dry banquet, as
policemen, ununiformed or otherwise,
have the power to arrest him under ar-
rest and charge him with being his own
bootlegger. The police can even enter a
back hall and, finding a person with
liquor in his possession, can place him
in custody, as well as the hotel prop-
rietor who allows liquor to be drunk
on his premises, according to Deputy
Commissioner Leach.

Magistrate Francis X. McGuire, sit-
ting in West Side Court, in dismissing
the case of Silverio Gomez of 157 West
Forty-fourth street, ruled the police had
the right to enter locked premises and
make seizures without a warrant.

Evidence showed that Detective Tal-
man and Pay on Thursday were ad-
mitted to Gomez's apartment after they
had repeatedly rung the bell. Under
the law a warrant must be issued for
such a search and seizure. The seized
liquor was ordered returned, Kirwin
and Schmittman of Inspector Coleman's
staff last night seized twenty barrels
of whiskey in the cellar of Paderini's
restaurant at East Twenty-third
street. Behind the bar they found two
quart bottles of whiskey.

James Rowe, manager of the place,
and Peter Gussone, bartender, were
placed under arrest. The former pro-
duced a Federal liquor permit which,
the detectives say, expired on Decem-
ber 31st.

District Attorney Albert S.
Unger, who has been placed in charge
of liquor prosecutions in Manhattan,
has called a conference for Wednesday
at the Criminal Court Building, at
which District Attorneys from
the other counties and Magistrates
will be present to discuss legal
points involved in the new measure.

Twenty-five persons arrested Thurs-
day were yesterday held in bail of
either \$500 or \$1,000 each by Magistrate
A. J. Nathan. The Government recalled
who had been caught "carrying their
own."

Raphael Yandouli, a barber in the
basement of the Hotel Langara in West
Forty-seventh street, was taken to the
West Forty-seventh street police station
by Detective Connolly last night, charged
with violation of the State liquor law
and of the Sullivan law. Connolly ad-
vised him that Yandouli's income had
been raised by the State and that he
was to be fined \$100. He also reported finding a
revolver.

ALLIED COURT WILL TRY GERMAN OFFICIAL

Berlin Helps Customs Man
Dodge New Duties.

PARIS, April 9.—A German customs of-
ficial in the occupied area of Germany,
Herr Seydel, recently was appointed by
the Allied Commission to a post
connected with its application of the
new customs regime, according to a
Havas dispatch from Cologne. Hearing
of this the German Government recalled
Seydel to Berlin, assigning him to a
post.

The Interallied Commission, it is
learned, has decided to bring Seydel
before a court, charging him with
failure to fulfill his duties.

BILL DOOMS ALL SMALLER PARTIES

Must Poll 100,000 Votes to Get
on Ballot in New York
State.

IS AIMED AT SOCIALISTS

Wells Measure Affects City
Elections and Seeks to End
the Primary.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, April 9.

Politicians have just become aware
that the Wells bill, amending generally
the State's election laws, is one of
the most radical and drastic measures
offered this session. It has been sum-
med up so long the lawmakers supposed
it was dead. Suddenly it has been
brought out in the last hours of the
session and now the word is being
passed along that the leaders have
agreed to pass it.

Reorganization of State and county
election machinery is provided. It is
supplementary to the bill abolishing
the direct primary system for State of-
ficials.

One of the first things the bill would
do would be to put out of business after
1922 the little independent parties. The
law now provides that a political party
is entitled to position on the official
ballot after it polls 15,000 votes. The
Wells bill would raise the figure to
100,000 votes. The little party could get
on the ballot in 1922 by petition, but
thereafter unless it received the 100,000
votes or could get petitions with 5 per
cent. of the vote cast for Governor the
existing election law is repealed.

The bill would make it impossible
for the designating of its candidates it
would not get on the ballot. The result
would be to make it almost an impos-
sible thing for a new party to get a
start. This is presumably aimed at the
Socialist party.

City and county conventions would
have the right under this law of non-
nominating candidates for city and county
offices to be voted on in the primaries,
and the party committees in other po-
litical units could name their candi-
dates. This would mean, in effect, that
the party nominating convention would
be restored for all municipal and county
officials, although it would be repealed
in the event of a factional contest within
the party.

Another important provision is that in
the event of a factional contest within
a party involving use of the party em-
blem the Secretary of State is to have
power to determine which side is en-
titled to the emblem.

The office of the State Superintendent
of Elections would be abolished and all
his duties and patronage transferred to
the Election Board, a bi-partisan body.
There are between 250 and 300 inspectors
who would be transferred.

Public school teachers would be barred
from holding elective offices on elec-
tion and registration days. All penalties
for violation of the laws are stricken out
of this bill and are to be placed in the
Penal Law. Smoking in polling places is
made a misdemeanor. The pay of elec-
tion officials is raised from \$7.50 to \$12
a day. Election officials are no longer
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to be exempted from jury duty and the
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TRAMPS 2,100 MILES IN ALASKA TO FILE CLAIMS

Rankin Also Covered 500
Miles in Dog Sled.

CALGARY, Alberta, April 9.—A. S. F.
Rankin is here to-day from the Fort
Norman oil fields after having covered
2,100 miles of winter trails to file oil
claims. He travelled 1,100 miles from
Fort McMurray to Fort Norman on foot
and the other 500 miles by dog sled.

CHARPENTIER SERIOUSLY ILL

PARIS, April 9.—Gustave Charpentier,
composer of "Louise" and other operas,
is seriously ill. He was promoted to be
honorary member of the Legion of Honor
in February of this year.

HARRIS CONFESSED AS AN ATTEMPT TO HER, SAYS WIFE

Didn't Have Nerve Enough
to Kill Himself, but Hoped
State Would Do It.

FAILURE ALL HIS LIFE

Woman Still Insists That
Tale of Elwell Killing Is
a Pure Invention.

WHITMAN TO SEE HIM

Formal Charge of Murder
Made on Telegram From New
York, but Is Withdrawn.

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England gave a stirring answer to-
day to the King's call for volunteers
in the industrial crisis. "We have had
since early morning there have been
long queues at practically every place
in London where volunteers were en-
rolled to keep the wheels of industry
going through the period of the strike.
All classes are represented in the
readiness to give ninety days' service
to the Empire. Men and women stand
in line waiting their chance to enroll
and by noon to-day all the printed en-
rollment cards were exhausted.

"The British Empire is safe. With
her old glorious spirit she has within
a few hours triumphed over the grav-
est issue—the present labor war." That
was the statement made by THE NEW
YORK HERALD correspondent here by a
high official of the Board of Trade this
evening, as he looked up from his desk
after twenty-four hours' work. His
face fairly glowed when he said:
"England is still sound."

Response Is Widespread.

The widespread response of the people
has brought this feeling. Officials from
the Prime Minister all the way down the
line feel the same way. They say the
Government can now contest the ques-
tion of wages to workmen on its merits,
confident that its policy is right and
with a revived faith that the British
people will not tolerate direct action.

His response to our call has been a
revelation. The Board of Trade official
quoted above continued: "We have had
so many volunteers that our machinery
cannot keep time with them. They have
come from all directions. Men who
were formerly in the service in the war
are showing the same spirit they showed
in war days. The reservists are re-
sponding like they did for Kitchener in
1914. At the same time the unem-
ployed are hastening to get out of their
predicament, although many outsiders
tried to tell us they would be against
us in this crisis. Even the miners are
rallying to the King's cause, many of
them—who could not be allowed to leave
the mines for the battlefields in war
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higher than their own. The whole coun-
try has awakened in a most gratifying
manner, and we can't help but think
that this crisis was a good thing, be-
cause it will show the world the strength
of the British Empire."

Flurry Over Murder Charge.

A mistake in the transmission of a
message received to-night by Chief of
Police Higgins from Acting Chief In-
spector Murphy in New York resulted
in a formal charge of first degree mur-
der being lodged against Roy Harris,
being held here on his confession that
he aided in the killing of Joseph B. El-
well in his home in New York on the
morning of June 11 last.

The telegram was received by Chief
Higgins in his office, and he turned it
over to Chief of Detectives Newton, with
instructions that he convey its contents
to Acting Captain Murray at Predict
No. 16, in Niagara street. The message
read: "Hold Roy Harris on his confes-
sion of the murder of Joseph B. Elwell
here on June 11, 1920. Thomas Mur-
phy, Acting Chief Inspector."

The chief of detectives called up the
station and read the message to the
desk sergeant, who interpreted it to
mean that a formal charge of murder
in the first degree was to be lodged
against Harris. Acting Capt. Murray
entered the station soon after, and or-
dered the charge entered in the blotter,
naming himself and Detectives Flynn
and Howell as the arresting officers. In
charge of the kind it was explained, it
is not the custom to mention the com-
plainant, as it is assumed that the peo-
ple of the State are the accusers.

Soon after the entry was made in the
blotter Detective Sergeant Henry P.
Oswald of New York entered the sta-
tion and his attention was called to the
message. He told up Chief Higgins, who
told him that a mistake had been made.
Chief Higgins later said that there
really was no necessity for sending the
telegram, as Harris has been held in
connection with the Elwell murder since
his arrest by Detectives Howell and
Flynn in the early part of the week. At
10:30 Chief of Police Higgins ordered
the murder charge removed from the
blotter.

Not Seeking Sudden Death.

Harris smiled wearily when reports
of the interview with his wife were car-
ried to him.
"She's a good girl and has stuck by me
in everything. I wanted to kill my-
self. I'd go get a gun—or I'd borrow
Flynn's. He indicated one of the de-
tectives who arrested him, and laughed.
"I wouldn't be afraid to put myself out
for the way. I've got the nerve. I don't
fear death—only God. But the fact is
that at times when I was broke and
desperate I might have said to Jesse:
"I'm going to kill myself. I never seri-
ously considered it. And as for the
electric chair, I have no idea of going
there. There's a good chance of getting
an earlier sentence. By turning State's
evidence, I mean."

The reason for the decision of ex-Gov.
Whitman and Capt. Carey to come
to Buffalo is twofold, as calculated
here. In the first place, the plausi-
bility of Harris's story is just as little
or as great as when he first read it
off. Detective Oswald of New York,
who was counted upon to assay it for
what it is worth, if any one could,
confesses himself stumped—incapable,
but stumped by the man's belief in it
or not appearance of sincerity.

Secondly, the authorities believe that

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NEW MINE STRIKE PARLEY MONDAY;

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR COMPROMISE;

THOUSANDS RESPOND TO KING'S CALL

RECRUITS SWARM TO MEET CRISIS

Long Queues Await Enrol-
ment for 90 Day Service
During Strike.

ALL CLASSES ENTERED

60,000 to 100,000 Reservists

Posted—Naval Activity at
Rosyth, Scotland.

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